

# City of Tempe Loud Party and Neighborhood Disorder Report

Prepared by

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the past year, several high profile party-related incidents that occurred in Tempe have received national media attention. In conjunction with these incidents, concerns have been raised suggesting that Tempe neighborhoods are experiencing increased problems related to noise, loud parties, alcohol use, debris, public urination, code violations, general disorder, and physical assaults. The purpose of this report is to identify and address the scope of the problem by describing efforts to address these concerns to date, provide a comprehensive analysis to drive further decision-making, and detail an upcoming initiative to further impact the behaviors that serve as catalysts to these issues. Highlights of this report are provided below.

### Loud Party Calls for Service Overview

- An analysis of the past five years of calls for service data shows loud parties<sup>1</sup> are the fifth most frequent call for service responded to by the Tempe Police Department.
- A conservative analysis of costs shows the Department expends approximately \$127,000 per year in patrol officer resources responding to these calls. This does not include costs for equipment, dispatching, administering the City's loud party ordinance, investigating calls that lead to crimes, or other indirect costs.
- Historically, loud party calls for service peaked in 2009 (6,537) and decreased over the past four years to an overall average of 6,051.
- Much of the loud party activity coincides with the Arizona State University (ASU) schedule, by semester, and by week. The busiest month for loud party calls for service is October with an average of 663 calls as compared to monthly average of 500 calls. October corresponds to ASU's Fall Break and Homecoming, as well as Halloween.

### Loud Party Calls for Service and Density

- Analysis of loud party locations shows that 43% of loud parties occur within one mile of campus. Specifically, there is a very high concentration of activity just east of ASU's Tempe Campus.
- While this small geographic area is one of the most densely populated areas of Tempe, there are other densely populated areas of the city that do not experience a comparable high concentration of loud party calls.
- Five Reporting Districts<sup>2</sup> were identified as having 10 times more loud party calls than the typical Reporting District.
- An emerging pattern exists with the association of loud party calls for service and the relocation of ASU fraternities off campus and into Tempe's neighborhoods. Over the past four academic semesters, loud party calls have consistently migrated in conjunction with fraternity relocation.

### Loud Party Calls for Service Association with Other Nuisance Calls for Service and Criminal Activity

- Loud party calls are correlated with other nuisance calls such as disturbance calls, code violations, public intoxication, indecent exposure, etc. In other words, areas of the city with higher levels of loud party calls tend to have higher disturbance calls as well.
- Loud party calls are highly correlated geographically with serious crime (e.g., murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson).

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<sup>1</sup> Loud Party calls for service include Loud Music/Noise, Loud Party in Progress, and Loud Party Notify call types.

<sup>2</sup> Reporting Districts represent the smallest geographic area that the Police Department uses for statistical analysis. Tempe is comprised of 412 reporting districts.

- An even stronger relationship exists in areas highly concentrated with loud parties and violent crime. Subsequently, geographic areas with fewer loud party calls for service tend to have lower rates of reported violence.
- It is important to note that the correlation, or relationship, between loud party calls for service and other behaviors does not mean that one causes the other. Instead, this information tells us that where there is a higher level of one behavior (e.g., loud party calls for service), a higher level of the other can also be seen (e.g., violent crime).

### Comparison to Similar Communities

- When compared to similarly sized cities with a college or university, Tempe ranks in the middle as it relates to UCR Part I crime.
- A comparison of seventeen like cities shows Tempe ranked eleventh for overall crime rate (i.e., one being the fewest crimes per capita) and ninth for violent crime.

### Response

- The Tempe Police Department has continued to collaborate with other City departments and ASU in response to this problem. Significant effort has been made through this collaboration on nine strategies to reduce loud party calls for service and associated disorder.
- ASU has revoked recognition of a fraternity and the Arizona Board of Regents has requested the National Associations of Fraternities and Sororities to report how they intend to deal with and prevent serious misconduct as a result of this past year's significant events.
- The Tempe Police Department, in collaboration with other City departments, will be initiating an updated "Back to School" program this fall to further impact behavior.
- Phase one of this initiative will focus on unsafe behaviors around the city's primary, middle, and high schools.
- Phase two of this operation will educate the community about the risks associated with hosting and attending loud parties. Further, phase two will proactively focus resources on high density loud party locations throughout the city.
- Over this past year, the Police Department has received \$170,000 in youth alcohol grant funding from the Governor's Office of Highway Safety to help fund such initiatives. The Department will continue to seek out these funding sources as it addresses loud parties and associated disorder.
- The Department will continually assess its efforts and make necessary resource adjustments in preparation for October, the peak month of loud party activity.

## INTRODUCTION

Over the past year, issues of loud party and related disorder calls<sup>3</sup> in our neighborhoods have caused concern among residents of Tempe, City Council members, and public safety officials. Much of this increased awareness is due to the following incidents that received national attention.

- November 30, 2012: ASU fraternity student Jack Culolias drowned after attending a sorority/fraternity event.
- March 23, 2013: Two women were severely burned at a fraternity party after a man threw a bottle of liquor into a bonfire.
- April 28, 2013: Five people were arrested for a brawl at an apartment complex that houses the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.
- May 11, 2013: An ASU student was left unconscious at an emergency room after participating in a drinking contest. He had a 0.47 blood-alcohol content.

In conjunction with these incidents, it has been perceived that Tempe neighborhoods have been experiencing increased problems related to noise, loud parties, alcohol use, debris, public urination, code violations, general disorder, and physical assaults. Contributing factors seemingly related to these problems include the relocation of ASU fraternity houses off campus and into the community, and that loud parties tend to be a source for more severe violent acts such as robbery, aggravated assault, and sexual assault.

While the above listed incidents reflect the tragedy that can occur in association with this type of behavior, a more thorough analysis is required to better understand the scope and nature of the issue, the context in which it occurs, and its relationship to crime and disorder. As such, the following report provides a greater understanding of loud parties and related disorder as they relate to crime, proportion of all calls for service, dedication of resources, and costs to respond. The purpose of this report and its subsequent findings is to facilitate informed decision-making, strategic planning, and operational plans to address these issues in the future.

## GOAL TO REDUCE LOUD PARTY CALLS FOR SERVICE

The Tempe Police Department's strategic plan consists of four goals. The most important of these goals is to "Fight Crime and Enhance Community Safety." As concern over loud party and associated disorder calls elevated in our community this past year, the Department brought this issue to the City's Interdepartmental Work Team (IWT) in order to focus the City's resources effectively and efficiently toward a timely resolution.

An initial assessment was conducted in December 2012 which showed that a high volume of loud party calls for service are concentrated in a small geographic area within the city. Specifically, over a three year period, 36% of all loud party calls occurred in an approximate two square mile area of the City. This figure continued to hold true after adding Spring Semester 2013 data to the analysis.

Through the partnership between the IWT and ASU, nine specific strategies (see Appendix-A: IWT Strategies) were crafted that encompass community outreach, education, enforcement, policy, code enforcement, and data sharing between the City and ASU. Each of these strategies was created with the overarching goal to reduce loud party and related disorder calls for service and to ultimately address and prevent more serious crimes that can occur as a result of loud parties.

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<sup>3</sup> Loud Party calls include Loud Music/Noise, Loud Party in Progress, and Loud Party Notify call types. Disorder calls include Disturbance calls, Code Violations, Public Intoxication/Liquor Violations, etc.

## ANALYSIS

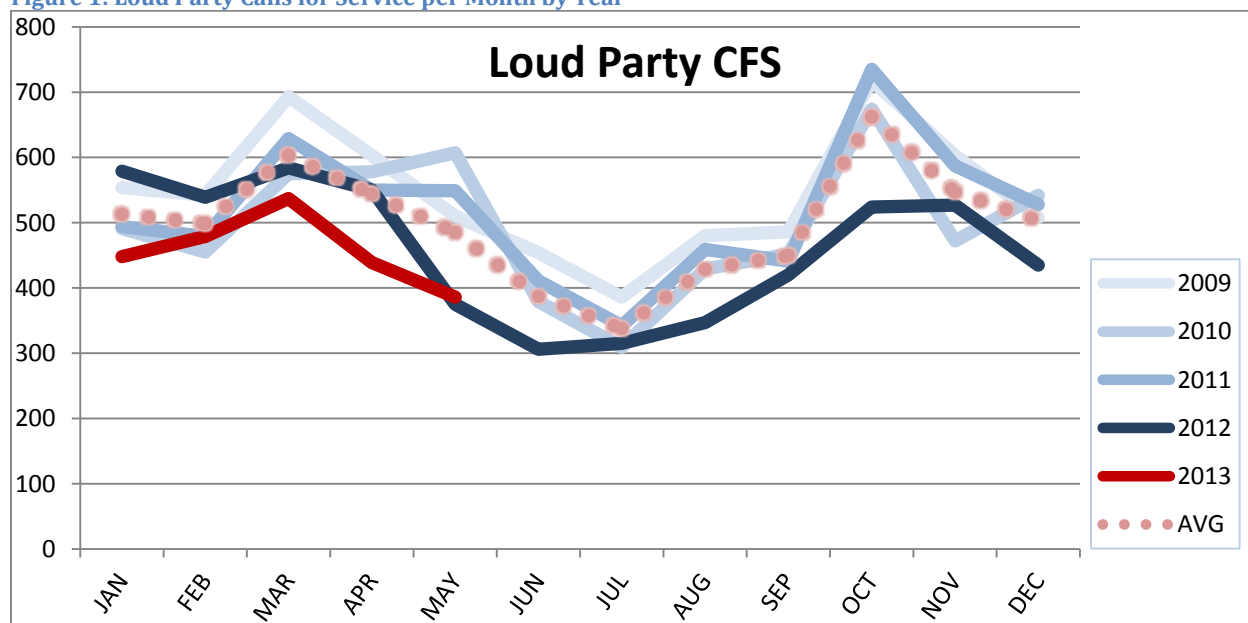
A comprehensive analysis of the past five years of loud party calls for service shows the Police Department responded to an average of 5,940 calls per year (see Table 1). Loud parties are the fifth most frequent call type that the Police Department responded to. The Department dedicates on average 2,632 officer hours each year responding to loud parties, and each loud party call averages 27 minutes. A conservative estimate of cost shows that the Department expends approximately \$127,000 per year in patrol officer resources responding to these calls. This estimate does not include costs for equipment, dispatching, administering the City's loud party ordinance, investigating calls that lead to crimes, or other indirect costs. The average number of officers responding to loud party calls for service has remained consistent at approximately 1.33 officers per call over the past five years.

**Table 1: Loud Party Calls for Service<sup>4</sup>**

Loud Party CFS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total*	Avg Units to respond to each call	Total time spent on calls (min)*	Avg time spent per incident (min)	\$ per year*
2009	554	542	693	603	510	454	386	480	486	718	603	508	6,537	1.31	188,803	29	\$ 151,483
2010	491	455	575	578	607	379	309	429	452	674	472	542	5,963	1.33	182,476	31	\$ 146,407
2011	494	479	629	550	549	411	342	459	441	735	587	528	6,204	1.29	148,038	25	\$ 118,776
2012	579	539	584	550	375	306	315	347	420	524	527	435	5,501	1.34	126,188	24	\$ 101,245
2013	448	479	537	439	386								5,494	1.39	144,074	27	\$ 115,595
Average	513	499	604	544	485	388	338	429	450	663	547	503	5,940	1.33	157,916	27	\$ 126,701

\*2013 values extrapolated from current year data  
 \*\*Red Cells represent Loud Party Calls greater than 1 Standard Deviation from the average

**Figure 1: Loud Party Calls for Service per Month by Year**



<sup>4</sup> Standard deviation is a statistical technique that measures the distance or amount a given value is from the mean or average value. Two-thirds or 68% of all cases fall within one standard deviation, and 95% of all cases fall within two standard deviations. For our purposes here, those values in red are out of the ordinary or higher than normal compared to an average month for loud party counts.



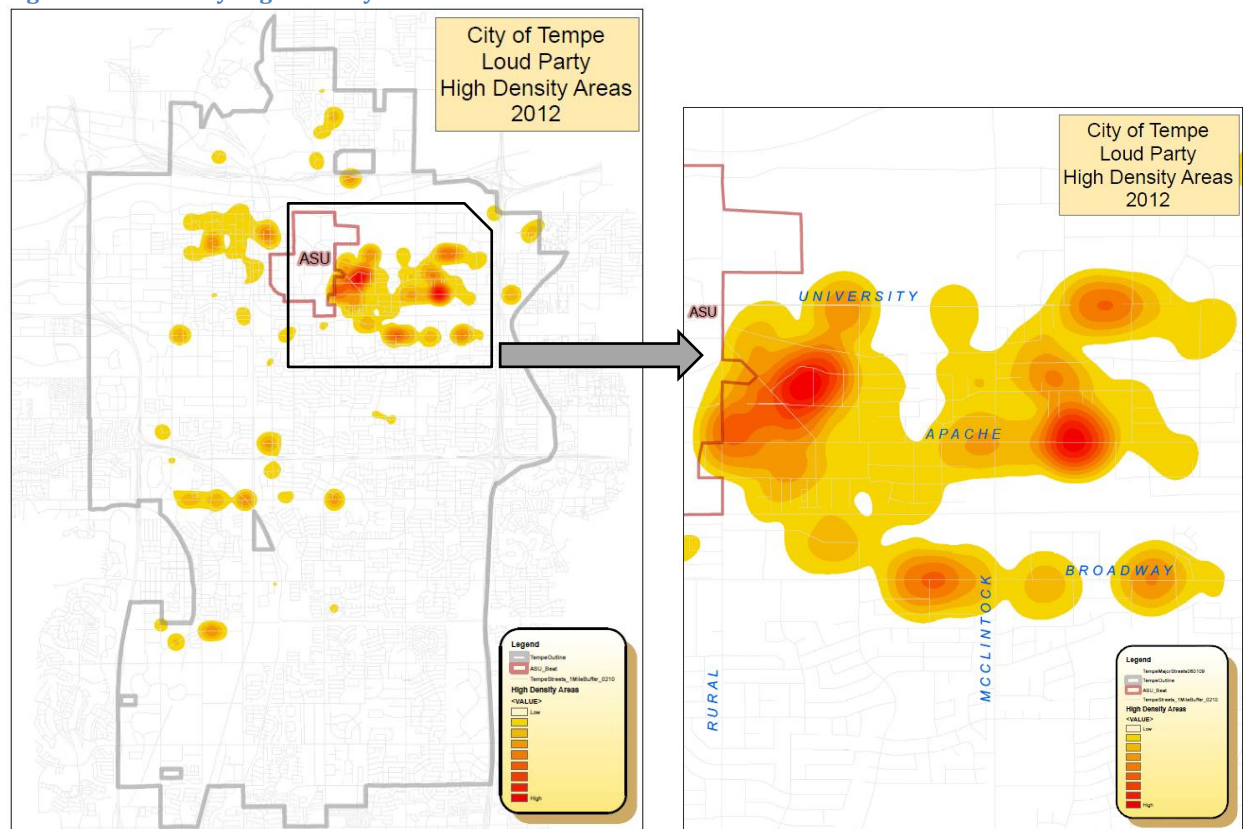
Historically, loud party call counts peaked in 2009 and have decreased over the past four years. Temporal analysis shows October to be the peak month for loud parties (see Figure 1). This peak corresponds with ASU's Fall break, Homecoming, as well as Halloween. The average number of loud party calls per month over the past five years is 500. While loud party calls have gradually declined the past Fall (2012) and Spring (2013) semesters, much of the loud party activity coincides with the ASU schedule, by semester and by day of week.

Using 2012 data, temporal analysis illustrates a peak Time of Day/Day of Week: Friday and Saturday nights from 10pm-3am (early Sunday morning). See Appendix-B for temporal results. Over one-third (36%) of loud party complaints are registered with the Tempe Police Department during these two, five hour windows on Friday and Saturday nights.

### Density of Loud Parties

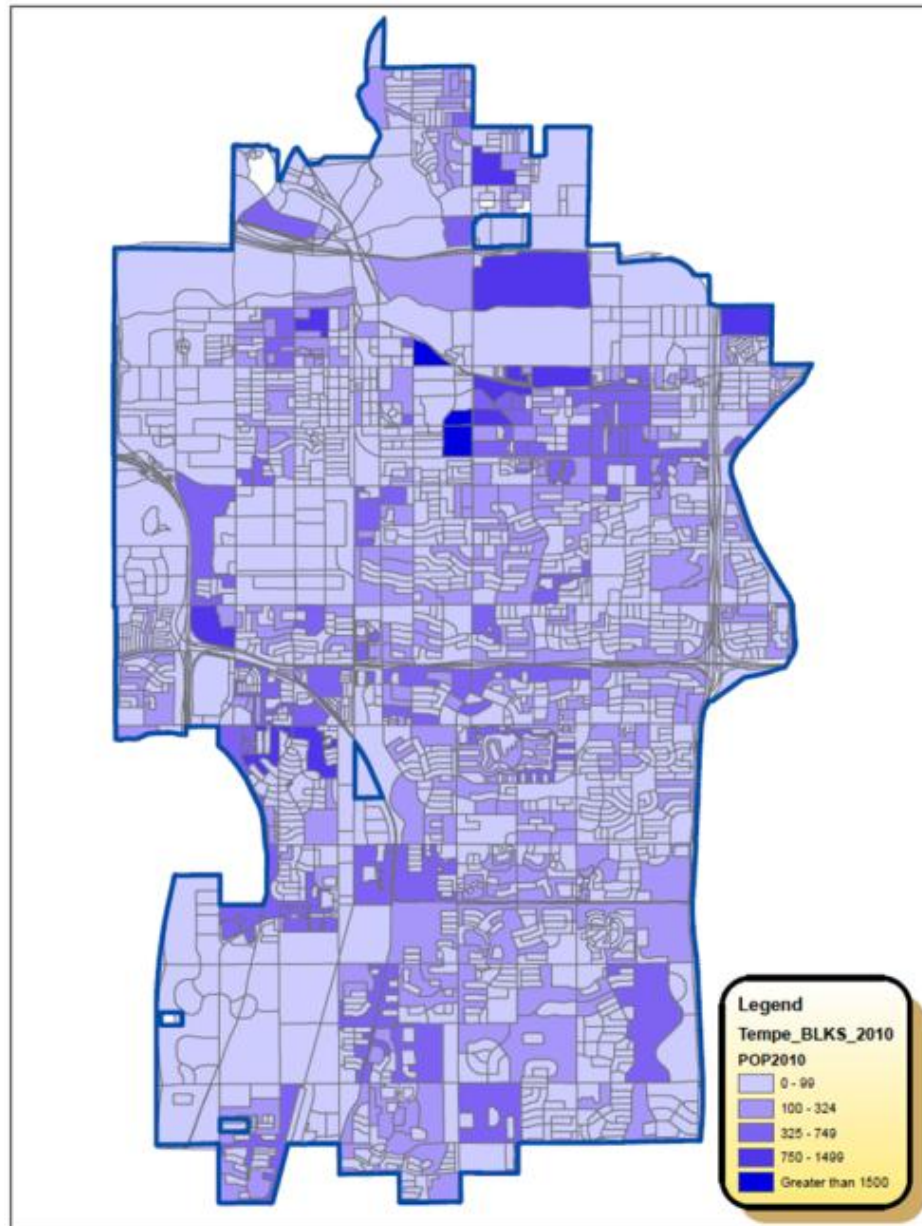
A spatial analysis of loud parties demonstrated a high concentration in the area just east of ASU's Tempe Campus. The area bound by University to Broadway and Rural to Price accounts for approximately 33% of the loud party calls, referred to throughout this document as the *Loud Party Corridor*. While this area consists of a two-mile square area, the high density area, shown in Figure 2, is less than one square mile. Additional analysis showed that 43% of loud parties occur within one mile of campus and 75% of this activity is within two miles. See Appendix-C for a visual illustration of this buffering effect. Other areas of high density loud parties can be seen east of Downtown, along West Baseline Road, and in the apartment complexes along Grove Parkway.

Figure 2: Loud Party High Density Areas



While much of the phenomenon is near ASU in general, there appears to be a large geographic relationship between loud party locations and population density. High concentrations of loud party calls geographically coincide with population density, as seen in the Population Density Map below (Figure 3). Further, much of the density is a result of apartment complexes and student housing facilities in these regions of the city.

**Figure 3: Population Density – 2010 Census<sup>5</sup>**



Of the top 40 hotspot locations, nearly 87% (35 out of 40) of the premises represent multi-housing establishments<sup>6</sup>. Given the close proximity of occupants within apartment complexes, when parties become loud, neighbors call the police.

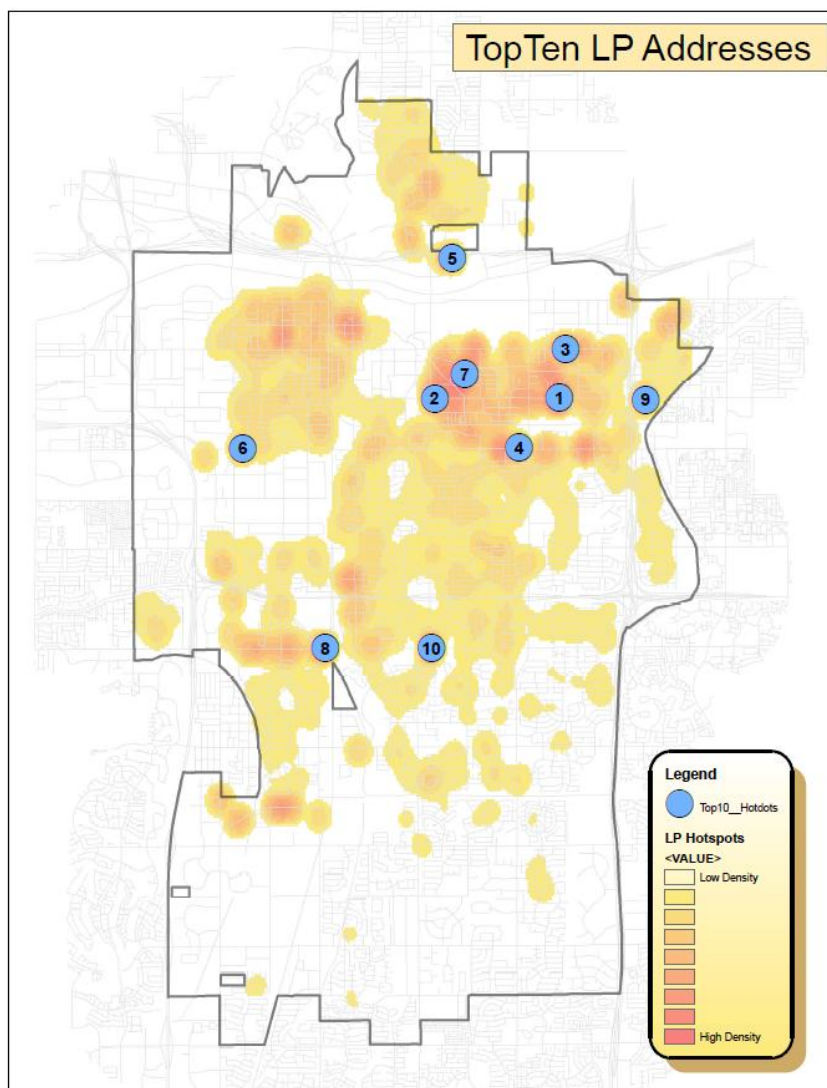
<sup>5</sup> Source: 2010 U.S. Census Bureau

<sup>6</sup> Based on an analysis of loud party calls for service over a 5 year period.



**Figure 4: Top Ten Loud Party Addresses**

As a result of this finding, a closer analysis compared these apartment complexes on a per unit basis. Figure 4 displays the top ten loud party addresses; all but one are apartment complexes. Table 2 provides greater context to these addresses by identifying the apartments associated with each address, their total number of units, and a ratio of loud party calls for service per 100 units. In summary, areas with a greater number of apartments are also high density population areas. These areas drive these numbers up, but it does not change the fact that these addresses are locations where the police repeatedly respond to loud party complaints. We are not making a claim that these apartments are bigger culprits on a per capita basis, just that they require greater police resources per address.



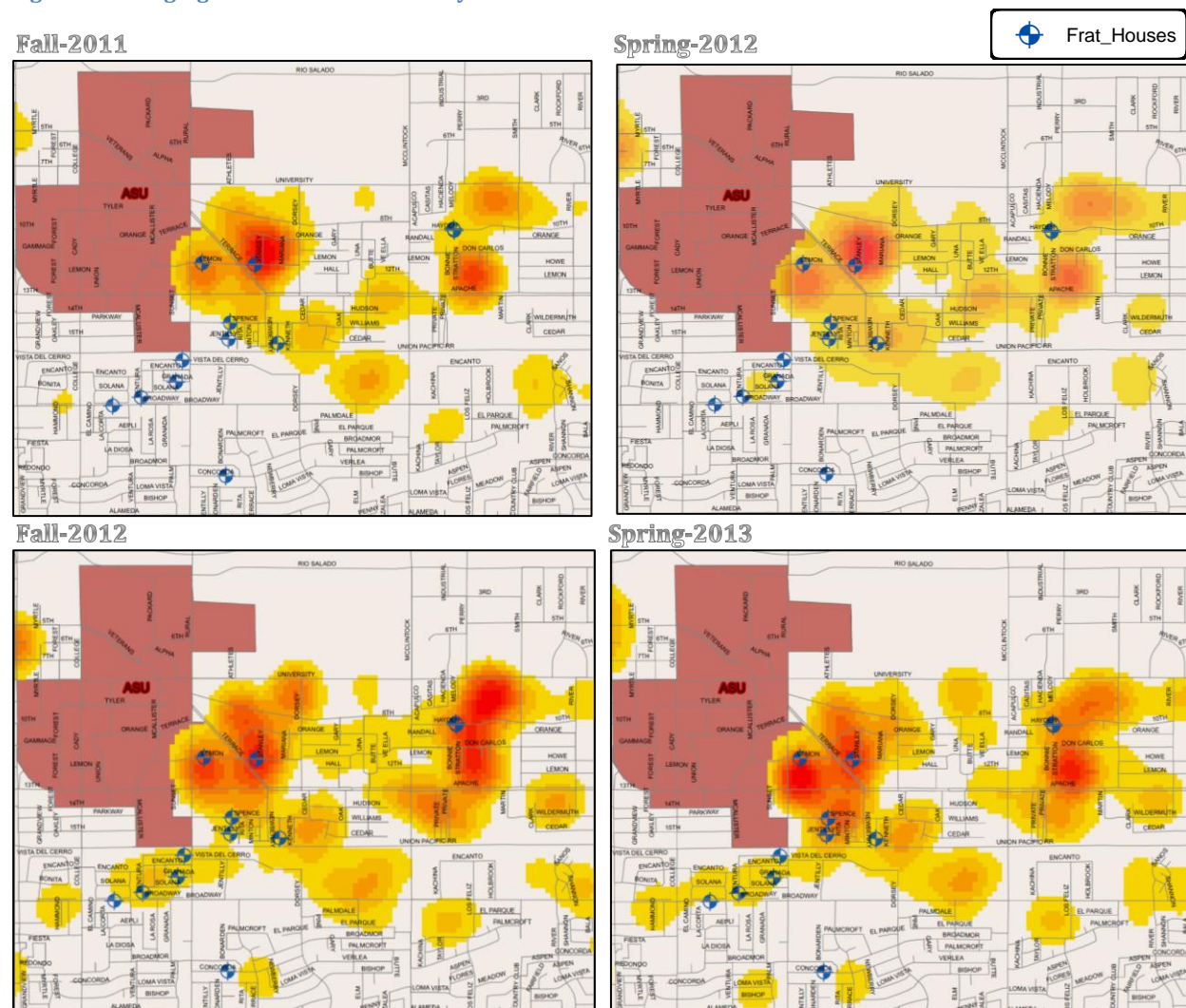
**Table 2: Top Ten Loud Party Addresses**

	Complex	Address	LP CFS	Units	LP CFS/100 Units
1	THE DOMAIN	1900 E Apache Blvd	441	299	147
2	922 PLACE	922 E Apache Blvd	368	132	279
3	BLOCK 1949	1949 E University Dr	253	250	101
4	SAN MARBEYA APARTMENTS	1720 E Broadway Rd	245	276	89
5	GRIGIO TEMPE TOWN LAKE	1001 E Playa Del Norte	243	523	46
6	VERSANTE APARTMENT HOMES	1330 W Broadway Rd	239	240	100
7	SAGO GARDENS APARTMENTS	1015 S Stanley Pl	236	33	715
8	CHAPARRAL MOBILE VILLAGE	400 W Baseline Rd	233	n/a	n/a
9	APACHE STATION APARTMENTS	2323 E Apache Blvd	230	400	58
10	LAKEFRONT APARTMENTS	999 E Baseline Rd	227	244	93

## ASU Fraternity Houses and Loud Parties

One particular concern for the City is the emerging pattern of loud parties in neighborhoods that are now home to ASU Fraternities. Over the past four academic semesters, during the time when ASU Fraternities moved off campus, loud party calls have consistently migrated in conjunction with their re-location. Figure 5 displays the hotspot analysis showing the density of loud party calls overlaid with relocated fraternity housing.

Figure 5: Emerging Pattern – ASU Fraternity Houses



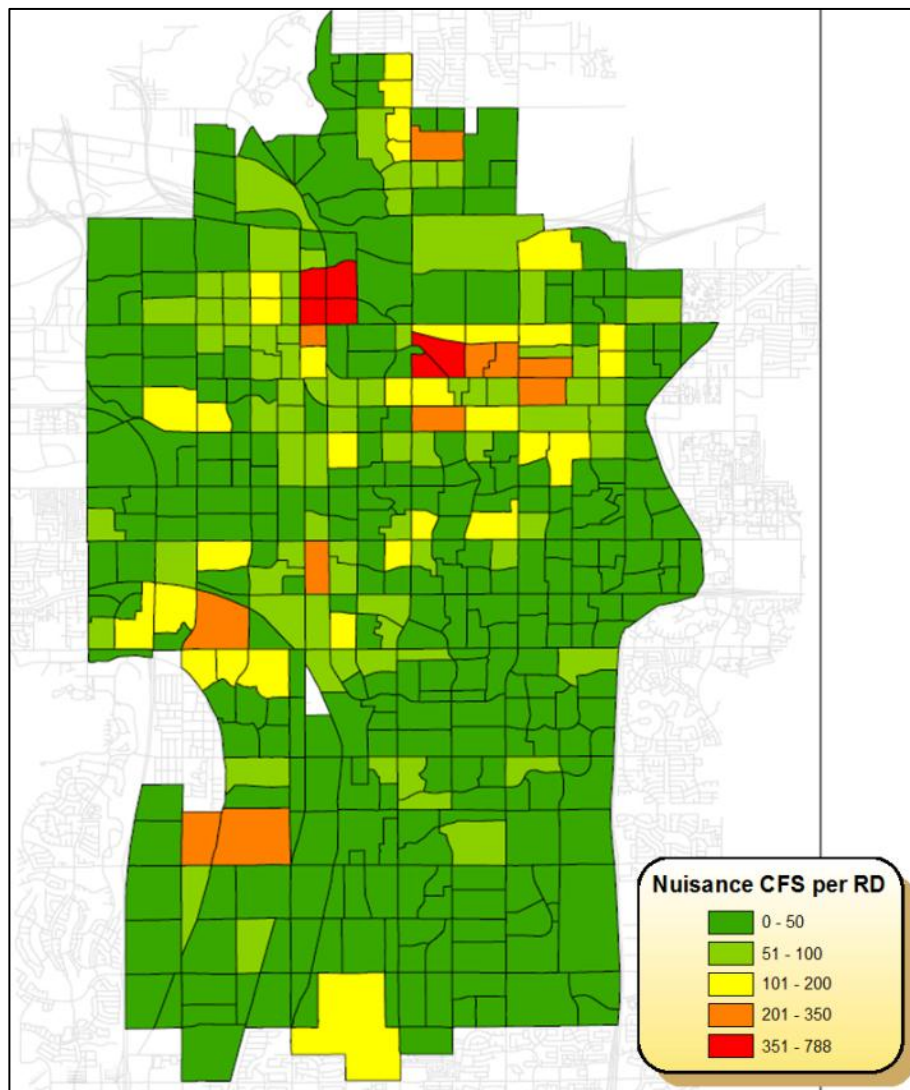
It is noteworthy that five Reporting Districts (RD)<sup>7</sup> within the Loud Party Corridor each had over 500 loud party calls since 2009 (RDs 1004, 1106, 1101, 1003, and 1012; see Appendix-D). While the average number of loud party calls per RD for the entire city is 64, these five RDs had more than 10 times as many loud party calls than the typical RD. Of significance, RD 1004 (just east of ASU on Rural) had 24 times more than average. Further, one out of every three loud party calls occurs within the Corridor. One in six loud party calls occurred in these select RDs, which cover less than one-half square mile, or 1.25% of the city's total geographic area.

<sup>7</sup> A Reporting District represents the smallest geographic area that the Police Department uses for statistical analysis. There are 24 RDs within the Corridor; these five have significantly more loud parties.

The five select RDs, mentioned above, experienced almost 50% of the Loud Party CFS within the 24-RD Loud Party Corridor over the 5-year period. In contrast to the decreasing trend since 2009 for all loud parties, loud party calls did not peak until 2011 within the Corridor. So far in 2013, these five RDs have resulted in a slight increase in the proportion of loud party calls since 2011. These results demonstrate that a focused approach to responding to loud party calls within the Corridor, specifically these five RDs, merits attention.

## Association with Other Nuisance Calls for Service

**Figure 6: Nuisance Hotspots**



Further analysis shows that loud party calls are also correlated with other nuisance calls<sup>8</sup>. Of the top 10 RDs for other nuisance calls within the city, five are Downtown and four are in the Loud Party Corridor where loud parties are most prevalent (see Figure 6).

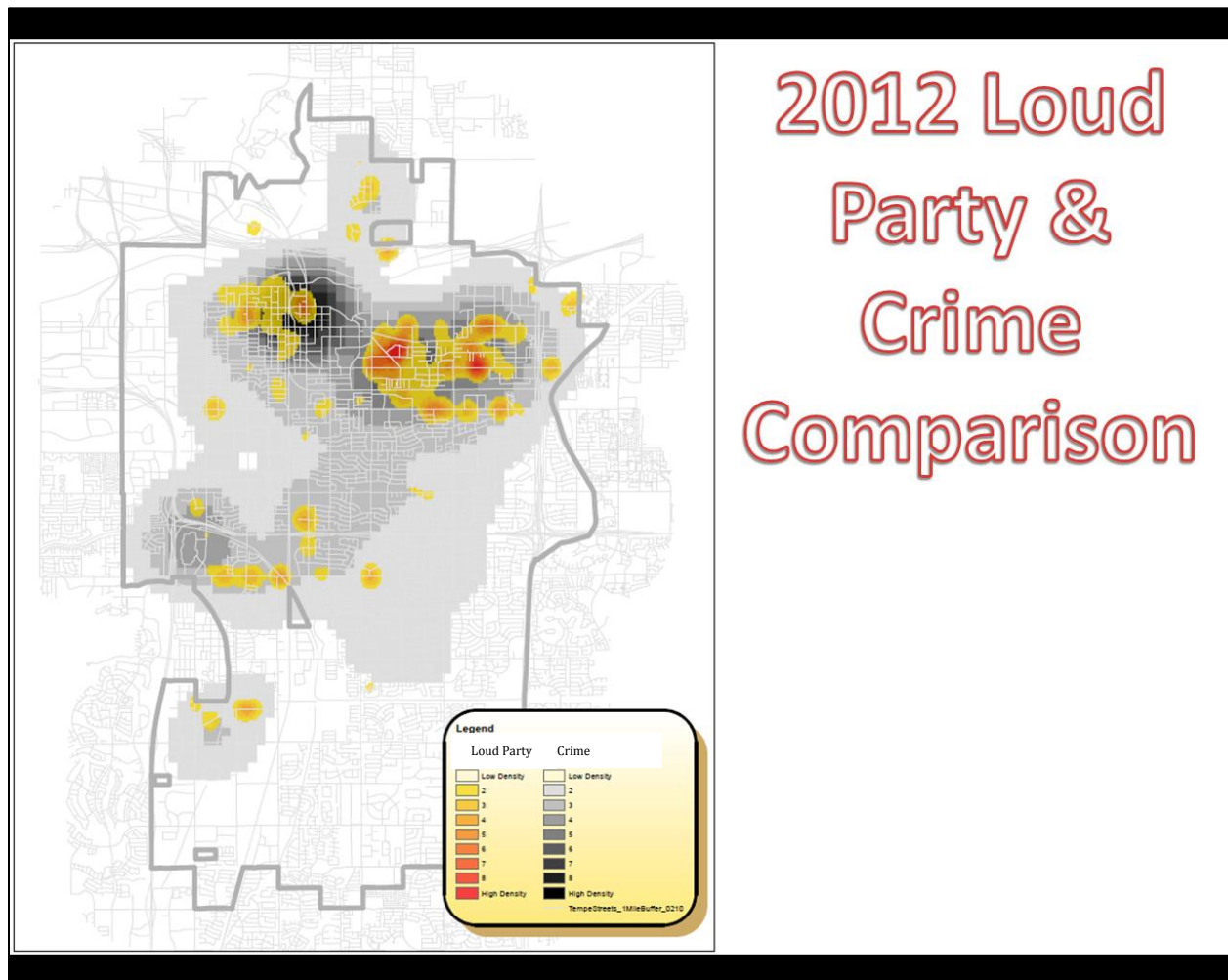
<sup>8</sup> Nuisance calls include: Abandon Vehicles/Illegal Parking, Disturbance calls, Code Violations, Public Intoxication/Liquor Violations, Indecent Exposure, Suspicious Activity, Transients and Unwanted Guests, etc.



## Association with Crime

In addition to assessing loud party calls and associated nuisance behavior, analysis was conducted on the correlation between loud party calls and crime. Loud party calls were compared to a number of crime classifications (i.e., all crime, Part I crime<sup>9</sup>, violent crime, and other crime categories; see Appendix-E for the correlation matrix). This pattern is geographically observable in Figure 7. The results from this analysis shows that loud party calls were highly correlated with all Part I crimes by RD. In addition, a stronger correlation resulted when compared to violent crime by RD. In essence, RDs with a higher volume of loud party calls tend to have high rates of violent crime, and vice versa. RDs with fewer loud party calls also tend to have lower rates of violence. Note that correlation does not equate to causation.

**Figure 7: 2012 Loud Party & Crime Comparison**



<sup>9</sup> Part I Crimes: Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson.

## Likelihood of Crime in the Loud Party Corridor

Given this high correlation with crime, a more in-depth analysis of crime within the Loud Party Corridor was conducted. Specifically, information below describes the proportion of criminal activity in the Loud Party Corridor compared to the entire city.

- 3 of 8 homicides
- 1 in 3 sexual assaults
- 1 in 5 robberies
- 1 in 4 aggravated assaults
- 1 in 5 simple assaults
- 1 in 5 residential burglaries
- 1 in 4 bike thefts
- 1 in 4 identity thefts
- 1 in 5 trespasses
- 1 in 5 vandalism
- 1 in 5 weapons violations

## Sexual Assault Synopsis

As part of a larger assessment of sexual assaults, nearly one-third of all sexual assaults over the past three years occurred in the Loud Party Corridor. As a result of this high concentration, an in-depth review of the 24 sexual assaults that have occurred between January and May 2013 found that:

- 25% (6) were party-related incidents
- 71% (17) involved alcohol or drugs (voluntary or involuntary)
- 50% (12) occurred in the Loud Party Corridor

## Tempe/ASU Compared to Similar College Communities

Tempe falls in the middle when compared to similar cities across the country. College cities with a population between 100,000 and 200,000 that have a large school within their city limits were selected for comparison. Table 3 shows the number of Part 1 Crimes in each of these cities, along with their subsequent crime and violent crime rates. Overall, Tempe ranks eleventh out of seventeen for the overall crime rate (one being the fewest crimes per capita), as well as ninth for the violent crime rate.

**Table 3: Uniform Crime Index Comparison<sup>10</sup>**

2012 City/State	Population	Student Enrollment	Crime Rate	ViolCrime Rate	Total Crime	Violent Crime	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny Theft	MVT	Arson
Ann Arbor, MI	115,008	42,716	25.7	2.0	2,954	228	1	36	50	141	2,726	714	1,898	114	23
Norman, OK	113,969	31,753	28.3	1.5	3,223	173	1	52	54	66	3,050	629	2,252	169	7
Fort Collins, CO	148,792	30,450	30.3	2.6	4,513	388	2	43	38	305	4,125	598	3,385	142	16
Cambridge, MA	106,981	30,766	32.9	4.0	3,522	431	1	20	135	275	3,091	502	2,482	107	8
Columbia, MO	110,646	33,805	42.5	4.3	4,697	476	3	41	162	270	4,221	784	3,294	143	14
Athens, GA	117,457	34,816	43.0	3.9	5,055	454	5	47	158	244	4,601	1,150	3,208	243	20
Gainesville, FL	127,036	49,913	47.6	6.7	6,052	851	6	74	171	600	5,201	1,009	3,953	239	9
Billings, MT	106,371	14,153	48.7	3.5	5,180	370	4	38	68	260	4,810	793	3,606	411	14
Syracuse, NY	145,934	20,829	50.4	9.4	7,348	1,372	14	75	454	829	5,976	1,896	3,698	382	41
Peoria, IL	115,288	5,640	51.5	8.0	5,941	919	10	25	324	560	5,022	1,420	3,370	232	52
Tempe, AZ	166,061	58,404	52.4	5.3	8,703	878	11	44	253	570	7,825	1,251	6,085	489	25
Eugene, OR	158,043	24,977	53.4	2.7	8,434	430	0	72	196	162	8,004	1,515	6,054	435	82
South Bend, IN	101,398	20,389	53.7	6.1	5,449	622	18	55	316	233	4,827	1,744	2,798	285	34
Tallahassee, FL	185,461	41,087	55.0	8.5	10,199	1,582	12	115	525	930	8,617	2,630	5,463	524	9
Fort Lauderdale, FL	170,827	29,290	67.3	9.0	11,503	1,543	16	48	835	644	9,960	2,951	6,419	590	40
Dayton, OH	142,139	11,045	68.7	9.7	9,769	1,384	24	112	633	615	8,385	3,043	4,649	693	129
Springfield, MO	160,962	20,276	100.0	9.9	16,100	1,596	16	141	353	1,086	14,504	2,215	11,238	1,051	n/a

<sup>10</sup> Source: US News & World Report (<http://colleges.usnews.rankingsandreviews.com/best-colleges/harvard-university-2155>). ASU states they have 55,000 students enrolled at the Tempe Campus.



## CONCLUSION

This analysis demonstrates a geographic concentration of loud parties. Where loud party activity is predominant, crime appears to flourish, as well. It does not imply that loud parties, in fact, cause crime per se. This type of inquiry calls for a much more robust research effort.

Overall, concerns about crime and disorder in relation to loud parties appear to be substantiated. Areas in which loud parties are prevalent coexist with locations high in other disorders, Part 1 Crime, particularly violent crime and sexual assault. Loud parties and related activity co-locate where there is a higher density of apartments and condo rentals, typically near ASU, but not exclusively. Hotspot analysis shows an emerging pattern in areas where fraternity houses have relocated. The area most prevalent for loud parties and the subsequent disorder is bordered by University to Broadway and Rural to Price—referred to as the Loud Party Corridor. Much of this activity is concentrated in five (5) Police Reporting Districts that make up less than 2 percent (5 out of 412 RDs) of the city. One third (33%) of this activity appears to be concentrated in a one square mile area within the Loud Party Corridor. When compared to other college cities across the nation with approximately the same population, Tempe falls in the middle in regard to crime rates.

Our collective efforts in the coming months should focus on these facts and merit follow-up assessments of operational and crime prevention strategies developed in partnership with ASU and Tempe Neighborhoods.

## RESPONSE

Our response to the loud party and associated nuisance disorder is twofold. First, much collaboration between the Police Department, other City Departments, and ASU has already taken place as part of the Interdepartmental Work Team (IWT). Second, the Department is proactively developing a back to school initiative entitled “Operation Safe and Sober: The Youth and Alcohol Task Force.”

### Interdepartmental Work Team

As described above, the Police Department has already engaged the IWT and ASU to develop a plan of action. Some significant outcomes of the IWT include these completed and ongoing efforts:

#### Police Department

- ASU will use calls for service data to identify fraternities/sororities and Tempe apartments that are generating the highest number of calls for service within our neighborhoods. Once identified, a representative from ASU will visit the fraternity/sorority and meet with apartment managers to discuss the problem and the potential consequences of their behavior. This representative has already met with several fraternity members and apartment managers.
- ASU will also meet with the apartment complex managers where fraternities and/or sororities are located that generate the greatest number of calls for service to discuss options to mitigate the problem. An ASU representative has already met with several apartment complex managers.
- At the beginning of each semester, representatives from the Tempe and ASU Police Departments will attend the ASU President’s Forum, which is attended by the Presidents of every fraternity and sorority associated with ASU. PD representatives will be provided with a one-hour block to discuss appropriate law-abiding behavior and the consequences of

behavior that violates City and State law. Additional crime prevention information such as sexual assault prevention pamphlets may also be distributed at this meeting.

- The joint Tempe PD/ASU PD bike detail will focus some of their unobligated time patrolling neighborhoods where party complaints are most prevalent.
- Both Tempe PD and ASU PD have grant funding for the purposes of enforcing underage drinking violations. This funding will be utilized to respond to loud party complaints and to enforce liquor law violations.
- The Tempe and ASU Police Departments will examine the potential of utilizing the Covert Underage Buyer Program (CUB) to ensure that local retailers are checking for proper identification before selling alcohol to minors.
- Tempe PD has incorporated Crime Free Multi Housing (CFMH) efforts at Loud Party locations and multi-housing complexes as part of the CFMH program.

#### Fire Department

- Look more closely at and share data on EMS fire calls.

#### City Attorney

- Change fee structure.
- Providing alternative means of service for officers.
- Identify and hold accountable all entities involved with the loud party (host, participant, organization, management company, and/or owner of property).
- Add an aggravated loud party section to increase penalty when other crimes are being committed at the loud party.

#### Community Relations/Community Services

- Tempe Areas and Situations of Concerns (TASC) will meet with elite property managers to find out best practices and then share those in a meeting with high CFS properties by August 31, 2013.

#### ASU Police

- ASU PD will provide one officer to work the Party Patrol on Thursday and two officers to work the Party Patrol on Friday and Saturday.
- Tempe PD, Code Enforcement and Fire Department will perform regular inspections at all of the known fraternity and sorority houses that are located within Tempe residential neighborhoods. Two inspections will be conducted each semester. ASU will tour with this group as the inspections are conducted.

#### Data Sharing

- Share appropriate police reports with ASU on a weekly basis to help identify ASU students in violation of their code of conduct.
- Conduct a monthly TASC meeting on the second Tuesday of each month to discuss and share data and related issues.
- Create a single point of contact at ASU for addressing loud party and related issues.

## University Initiatives<sup>11</sup>

In addition to the IWT efforts described above, entities associated with the University have taken steps to address misconduct. ASU revoked recognition of a fraternity due to improper conduct. This fraternity is not eligible to reapply for recognition until the Fall 2017. In addition, the Arizona Board of Regents has sent letters to nearly 70 National Headquarters of Fraternities and Sororities outlining safety concerns. The letter is said to recommend that these National Associations provide information on their responsibilities in dealing with and preventing serious misconduct.

## Back to School: “Operation Safe and Sober: Youth and Alcohol Task Force”

The goal of Operation Safe and Sober is to promote a safe environment as our youth and young adults begin the new school year. To reach this goal, Operation Safe and Sober is comprised of two phases. Phase one targets unsafe behaviors around the city’s primary, middle, and high schools. Of great concern is the safety of our youth as it relates to traffic/pedestrian movement in the congested areas around our schools. This concern is heightened at the beginning of the school year when pedestrian and driver awareness of traffic safety is low. The focus of phase one is to enforce traffic and criminal violations in and around Tempe schools such as:

- Speed enforcement
- School zone enforcement
- Child safety seat enforcement (CAPP)
- Seatbelt enforcement
- Pedestrian violations
- Impaired driving due to DUI and drug impairment (illicit and medical)
- Parking violations
- Any criminal activity encountered during officer contacts

Phase two places emphasis on protecting our youth and young adults from crime and the inherent dangers associated with underage drinking. Quality of life in Tempe is impacted by crimes related to underage drinking and associated disorder calls resulting from poor judgment of young adults under the influence. Phase two also incorporates educating the community about the risks associated with hosting and attending loud parties. The Department will proactively focus resources on high density loud party locations throughout the city. In all, phase two will focus on DUI arrests, party calls, liquor violations, outstanding warrant, and other quality of life issues.

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the operation, the Department will: (1) have operational units involved with the initiative collect activity indicators, to include enforcement efforts, calls for service types, citations and arrests; (2) have Patrol Commanders provide a detailed after action report discussing strategies and significant events related to the initiative; and (3) have the Department’s Strategic Planning, Analysis and Research Center (SPARC) conduct a follow-up assessment providing a temporal and spatial analysis for before, during and after the initiative.

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<sup>11</sup> Source: Arizona Republic, “Regents express concerns on frats.” azcentral.com (July 17, 2013)

## APPENDIX-A: IWT LOUD PARTY STRATEGIES

Strategy 1: Police Department – At the beginning of each semester, PD staff, in concert with ASU staff, will attend a meeting with all the fraternity and sorority chapter presidents. At the meeting, appropriate law-abiding behavior will be discussed and encouraged. The consequences of behavior that violates City and State law will also be discussed. PD will also continue aggressive enforcement of the Nuisance Parties/Unlawful Gatherings Ordinance, disorderly conduct, alcohol violations, and parking violations.

Strategy 2: Community Services – Community Services will assess the effectiveness of their Minor in Possession (MIP) Program on preventing repeat offenders through a recidivism study.

Strategy 3: Prosecutor's Office – Continue with aggressive prosecution of Minors in Possession/Consumption, Disorderly Conduct and charges associated with unruly/loud parties. Also explore more aggressive penalties for repeat offenders.

Strategy 4: Community Development – Enhance Code Enforcement's ability to enforce fraternity regulations in multi-housing dwellings.

Strategy 5: Fire Department – Enforcement of "sprinkler requirement" and inspections to address access and occupancy violations.

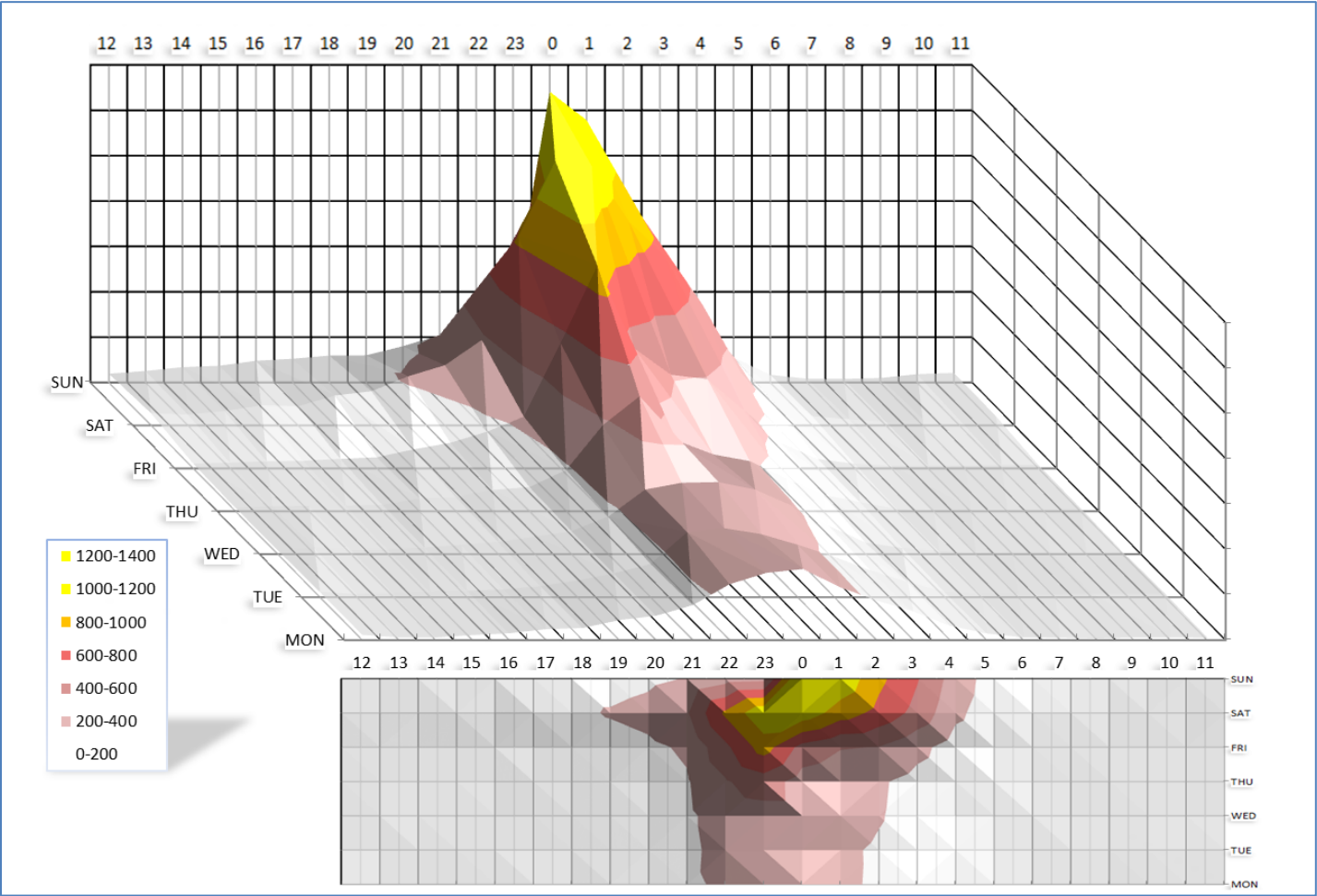
Strategy 6: City Attorney – Work with stakeholders (including the Courts and ASU) to amend the City Party/Gathering Ordinance and address loopholes by imposing service fee for Nuisance Parties on first offense. Also, determine legality of criminal sanctions.

Strategy 7: Community Relations – Community messaging and education of how residents can work together to hold neighbors accountable for nuisance behaviors.

Strategy 8: ASU PD – Assign three officers to the Party Patrol during designated days/hours. Also assign a Crime Prevention Officer to work with TPD CPU on inspections, and an Investigations Detective embedded with TPD Investigations to investigate crimes by and against ASU Students.

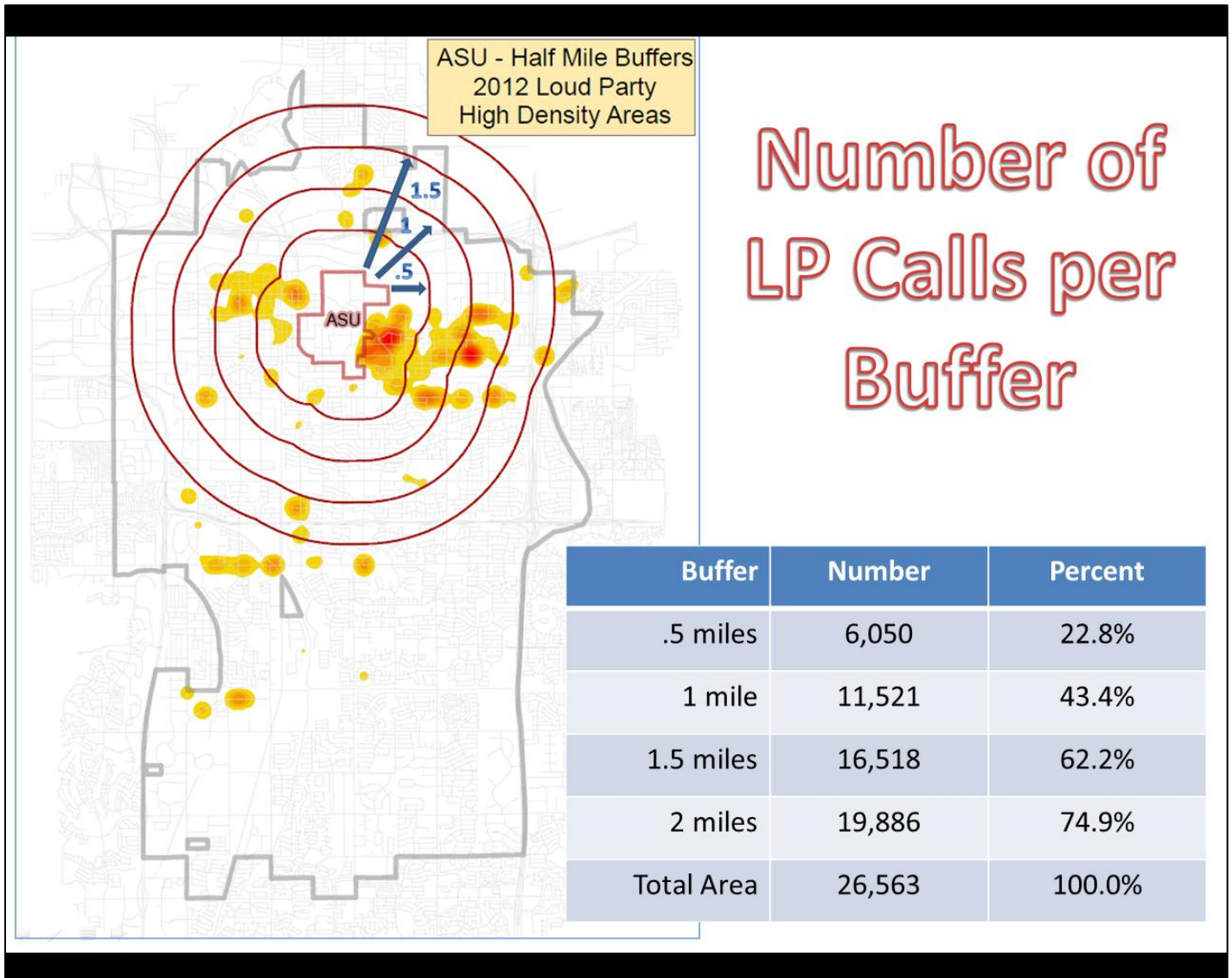
Strategy 9: Data Sharing – Collect and share information regarding Quality of Life issues (to include: calls for service, crime, citation, arrest, code violations and nuisances) with City of Tempe Departments and ASU. Our primary objective is to build shared accountability with ASU, by (1) measuring the impact of addressing quality of life issues on city services; and, in the end, (2) measuring the effectiveness of our efforts towards improving the quality of life within Tempe Neighborhoods.

APPENDIX-B: LOUD PARTY CFS TIME OF DAY – DAY OF WEEK

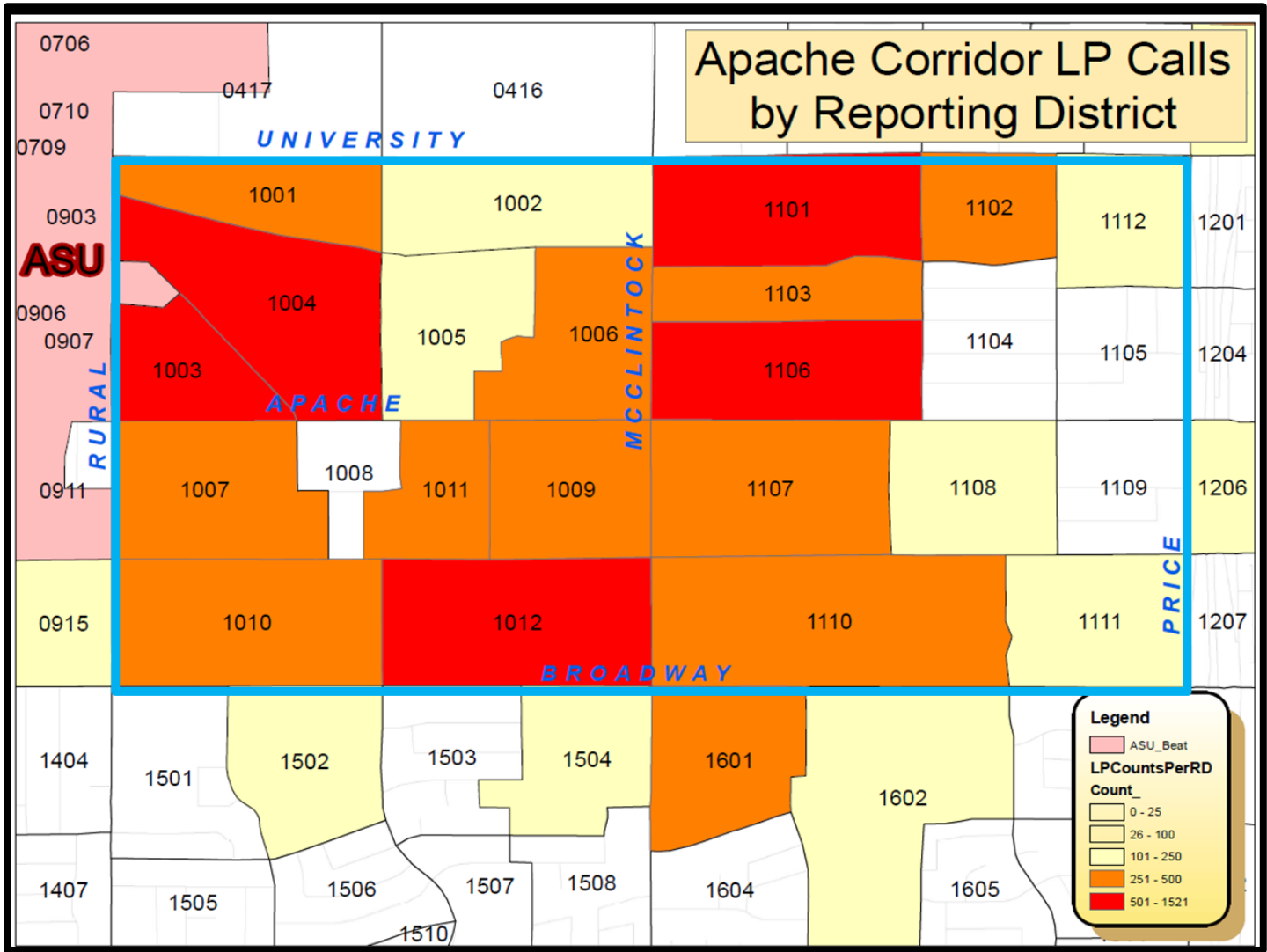




## APPENDIX-C: LOUD PARTY BUFFERS AROUND ASU



APPENDIX-D: LOUD PARTY CALLS BY RD



## APPENDIX-E: CORRELATION BETWEEN LOUD PARTY CALLS & CRIME/CFS

Correlations													
		LP_Cnt	NUIS_Cnt	UCR_Cnt	PartI	AllAsIts	ViolCrim	Rape	AggAsIt	SimpAsIt	Weapons	Drug_Alco	Disorder
LP_Cnt	Pearson Correlation	1	.573**	.563**	.455**	.564**	.687**	.380**	.634**	.533**	.680**	.423**	.746**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412
NUIS_Cnt	Pearson Correlation	.573**	1	.886**	.657**	.913**	.870**	.437**	.863**	.898**	.858**	.862**	.789**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412
UCR_Cnt	Pearson Correlation	.563**	.886**	1	.888**	.908**	.872**	.388**	.824**	.902**	.872**	.806**	.842**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412
PartI	Pearson Correlation	.455**	.657**	.888**	1	.652**	.713**	.259**	.615**	.641**	.722**	.506**	.667**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412
AllAsIts	Pearson Correlation	.564**	.913**	.908**	.652**	1	.885**	.435**	.894**	.995**	.874**	.885**	.813**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412
ViolCrim	Pearson Correlation	.687**	.870**	.872**	.713**	.885**	1	.489**	.958**	.844**	.990**	.788**	.801**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412
Rape	Pearson Correlation	.380**	.437**	.388**	.259**	.435**	.489**	1	.422**	.426**	.406**	.379**	.458**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412
AggAsIt	Pearson Correlation	.634**	.863**	.824**	.615**	.894**	.958**	.422**	1	.846**	.948**	.820**	.758**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412
SimpAsIt	Pearson Correlation	.533**	.898**	.902**	.641**	.995**	.844**	.426**	.846**	1	.833**	.874**	.802**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412
Weapons	Pearson Correlation	.680**	.858**	.872**	.722**	.874**	.990**	.406**	.948**	.833**	1	.784**	.788**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412
Drug_Alco	Pearson Correlation	.423**	.862**	.806**	.506**	.885**	.788**	.379**	.820**	.874**	.784**	1	.684**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412
Disorder	Pearson Correlation	.746**	.789**	.842**	.667**	.813**	.801**	.458**	.758**	.802**	.788**	.684**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).